

### SPECIFICATION AMENDMENT

1. Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 3 page 8 with the following amended paragraph:

A plurality of peripherals 125 on the processor may be coupled to the bus ~~[[125]]~~ 150. The peripherals may include pulse width modulation (PWM) module 160 and other peripherals 165, such as analog to digital converters, timers, bus interfaces and protocols such as, for example, the controller area network (CAN) protocol or the Universal Serial Bus (USB) protocol and other peripherals. The peripherals exchange data over the bus 150 with the other units. The PWM module 160 is capable of generating multiple, synchronized pulse width modulated (PWM) outputs. The PWM module 160 may be advantageously applied to a variety of power and motion control applications, such as control of Three-Phase AC Induction Motors, Switched Reluctance (SR) Motors, Brushless DC (BLDC) Motors, and Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPSs ).

2. Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 4 page 15 with the following amended paragraph:

When the PWM logic is inactive, such as during and after a power up sequence and after a reset of the processor 400, the PWM outputs 407 and 408 are placed in a tri-state mode. For this reason, these outputs would "float" to indeterminate values causing power dissipation and possibly high current through the devices 410, 415 and 420. To counteract this problem, conventionally resistors 425 and 430 are coupled between the outputs 407 and ~~[[407]]~~ 408 and termination voltages 435 and 440. The resistors 425 and 430 are generally small enough to allow charging the transistors 410 and 415 to known states in a reasonably short amount of time to avoid damage. However, the resistors are not large enough to overpower the PWM output signals when they are active.